

Shelby News

BY HENRI F. MIDDLETON.
VOL. 16:—NO. 29.

TRUTH AND OUR NATIVE LAND—FEARLESSLY, FAITHFULLY, AND FIRMLY.
SHELBYVILLE, KY., JULY 18, 1855.

\$2 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.
WHOLE NO. 809.

The Weekly Shelby News.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Miscellaneous, and General Intelligence, it is the largest and cheapest village newspaper published in the State; and will be sent free of postage in Shelby county, to single subscribers, at

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR,

IN ADVANCE.

or \$2 50 payable in advance.

For all communications to the Editor, and for all other business, please send to the Editor, at the office of the News, in Shelbyville, Ky.

Advertisements will be charged for at the rate of ten cents per line for the first week, and five cents for each subsequent week.

Advertisements for real estate, and for other business, will be charged for at the rate of one dollar per line for the first week, and fifty cents for each subsequent week.

Advertisements for legal notices, and for other business, will be charged for at the rate of one dollar per line for the first week, and fifty cents for each subsequent week.

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The Shelby News.

JOHN W. PRUETT, Esq., is our Agent at Frankfort; and is fully authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Shelby News, and to receive and remit for the same.

37 Mr. S. H. PARVIN, Newspaper Agent, No. 65, 4th street, west of Walnut is our authorized Agent in Cincinnati, Ohio, to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Shelby News, and to receive and remit for the same.

37 Messrs. G. W. & C. O., No. 57, South Third Street, Philadelphia, are our authorized to receive and remit for advertisements for the Shelby News.

37 The circulation of the Shelby Weekly News is large, and is constantly increasing. As a medium of communicating with the public, its general and wide circulation affords rare opportunities. Terms are as follows:

For a square, 12 lines or less, one insertion, \$1 00

Each additional insertion, 25

For 12 lines or less, three insertions, 1 50

For 12 lines or less, five insertions, 2 00

For 12 lines or less, ten insertions, 3 00

For 12 lines or less, fifteen insertions, 4 00

For 12 lines or less, twenty insertions, 5 00

For 12 lines or less, twenty-five insertions, 6 00

For 12 lines or less, thirty insertions, 7 00

For 12 lines or less, thirty-five insertions, 8 00

For 12 lines or less, forty insertions, 9 00

For 12 lines or less, forty-five insertions, 10 00

For 12 lines or less, fifty insertions, 11 00

For 12 lines or less, fifty-five insertions, 12 00

For 12 lines or less, sixty insertions, 13 00

For 12 lines or less, sixty-five insertions, 14 00

For 12 lines or less, seventy insertions, 15 00

For 12 lines or less, seventy-five insertions, 16 00

For 12 lines or less, eighty insertions, 17 00

For 12 lines or less, eighty-five insertions, 18 00

For 12 lines or less, ninety insertions, 19 00

For 12 lines or less, ninety-five insertions, 20 00

For 12 lines or less, one hundred insertions, 21 00

For 12 lines or less, one hundred and five insertions, 22 00

For 12 lines or less, one hundred and ten insertions, 23 00

For 12 lines or less, one hundred and fifteen insertions, 24 00

For 12 lines or less, one hundred and twenty insertions, 25 00

For 12 lines or less, one hundred and twenty-five insertions, 26 00

For 12 lines or less, one hundred and thirty insertions, 27 00

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For 12 lines or less, three hundred and fifty-five insertions, 72 00

For 12 lines or less, three hundred and sixty insertions, 73 00

For 12 lines or less, three hundred and sixty-five insertions, 74 00

The Paducah Journal, after maintaining

for a time a neutral position, has hoisted the American ticket, and warmly espouses that cause.

37 Messrs. MARSHALL and PRESTON are prosecuting the Congressional canvass energetically, speaking almost every day at different points to large assemblies of people. Col. Marshall discusses the question with all the power and ability which he is capable of, and while he pleases, yet he never loses sight of the people with the belief that he is sincere in the advocacy of Americanism, or that he has joined the new party for anything else than his own advancement. Col. Preston has surprised both friends and enemies by the power and ability he has displayed on the stump. He is a beautiful and effective speaker, which, with his noble bearing, impresses his audience most favorably. In all the graces of oratory he far exceeds his competitor, and in his last few speeches it is said he has decidedly had the advantage of Col. Marshall. That Col. Preston is daily gaining ground cannot be disputed. Were the election to be held to day Col. Marshall would doubtless be elected by a considerable majority; but if Col. Preston continues to gain ground during the next three weeks as rapidly as he has done, he will be elected by a large majority. We are surprised at the appearance of the foregoing article in the "Louisville Courier." The "Courier" is vastly mistaken in supposing that Col. MARSHALL is not sincere in the advocacy of American principles, and that he does not impress his audience with that fact. Than Mr. MARSHALL, Kentucky has no man of his age, more talented or better able to represent the Americanism in the Councils of the Nation; and there is no doubt but that he will be elected; and that by a majority of which the American party of this district will be proud.

37 Mr. FILLMORE DINES WITH THE QUEEN.—Late intelligence says that Mr. Fillmore was presented to Queen Victoria by the Earl of Clarendon, at an "audience," and subsequently was presented at a "drawing-room." Mr. Buchanan accompanied him. Mr. Fillmore afterwards dined with the Queen. He (Mr. F.) is staying at Fenton's Hotel, St. James street, and Mr. Van Buren at Long's Hotel, New-Bond street, London.

37 DOUGLASS.—The New York Express, referring to the tone of some of the New England journals in regard to "fighting" one end of the Union against the other, holds this just language:

At Philadelphia, North and South were disagreeing about "negroes"—but this disagreement is an old story. The same kind of a disagreement took place in Philadelphia in 1776—and there was something of it there in 1776. "The fight," if that is a fight, is likely to continue, as long as the country continues—and only when that breaks up, will the words, "fight," cease to exist, and the fight with cutlasses, bayonets, &c., begin,—just as they fight in Mexico, and in South America, where blows succeed to words.

37 This trifle about "backbone" is the merest twattle in the world. Old Ben Franklin, Roger Sherman & Co., were accused and attacked in the same way, in 1787, for putting into the Federal Constitution the stipulations in behalf of slavery. They did the best they could to keep, and perpetuate a Union of the States;—and to do it, they lost their "backbones," and became "dough faces." Nevertheless, they have some fame yet,—and will live even with their "dough faces," and without "back-bones."

37 A Slanderer Nailed!—Hon. JAMES HARRIS thus nails to the counter, as he says, one of the slanders upon him, by the unprincipled anti-American press. The "Louisville Times," the "Frankfort Freeman," and "Lexington Statesman," having sold themselves to the anti-Americans and foreigners, hesitate at the perpetration of no slander and falsehood—no matter how vile and infamous, so it answers the purpose of abusing the American candidates and party. The exposure of their mendacity has but little effect upon them; it is their forte to originate and promulgate lies, and abuse is the only argument they ever use toward a political opponent. With them it is a cardinal principle, that "a lie well stuck to, is as good as the truth!"

37 From the Louisville Times.

FRANKFORT, JUNE 28, 1855.

37 MESSRS. EDITORS!—In an article of your paper to-day, under the head "Our Candidate for Attorney General," you are pleased to refer to my competitor and myself in the following language:

"Mr. Woolley is a lawyer of decided ability, a fact which is evidenced by his being employed in very many of the important cases in the circuit in which he practices. But even if he were no lawyer at all, we do not think he could discharge the duties of the office worse than they have been discharged by his competitor the present incumbent, Mr. Harlan has already cost the State over fifty thousand dollars by ignorance or gross neglect of his duties. We allude to the defection of Col. Davidson, former Treasurer of Kentucky, by which the State lost more than fifty thousand dollars, because Mr. Harlan, in a proper bond from that officer, gave a proper bond from that officer. We do not therefore think that it becomes the friends of the know-nothing candidate to talk about qualifications just now."

37 In the first place I was not Attorney General at any time during the time that Col. Davidson was Treasurer of Kentucky.—That gentleman resigned the office of Treasurer the 7th of August, 1848, having held it by successive annual elections by the General Assembly from the year 1825. I was appointed Attorney General, the 8th of May 1850—nearly two years after Col. Davidson ceased to be Treasurer.

37 In the second place there never was any law making in the duty of the Attorney General "to require a proper bond from that officer." See vol. 1, Statute Laws 164-5; Revised Statutes 134.

37 During the five years I have held the office of Attorney General, I have discharged my duties to the best of my skill and ability. The article in your paper to-day contains the first intimation that has come to me from any quarter, of neglect or incompetence, and as it is based upon a state of facts which does not exist, I hope you will do me the justice to publish this hasty note.

37 In an article that appeared in "The Statesman" several days since, and copied into the "Yeoman" of Thursday last, I am charged with neglect of official duty while Secretary of State, respecting the official bond of Col. Davidson, the injustice of which I will make manifest in a few days.

37 JAMES HARRIS.

THE AMERICAN FLAG.

Flung out the nation's flag and stars, The glorious standard of the free, The banner borne through freedom's wars, The hallowed gem of liberty.

On mountain top, in valley deep, Wherever dwelt the free and brave, Columbia's flag must freely wave.

37 Raise high the bright, auspicious flag, From every height and lowly glen, Year after year, till brilliant stars, Afar among the haunts of men, That sparkling banner widely flung, Shall freely wave o'er land and sea; And freedom's anthem sweetly sung, Shall swell our country's jubilee!

37 Oh! let the world that flag behold! That emblem of the brave and true, The brightest crown of streaming gold, That decks the Goddess Liberty. Spread out its folds till heaven's dome Reverberates the holy song, That all oppressed have found a home On freedom's consecrated ground.

37 Fling out our country's banner wide, Our emblematic starry gem, Our Union never shall divide, While floats that sacred emblem.

37 Let us stand firm, till freedom's fall, Let us stand firm, till freedom's fall, Let us stand firm, till freedom's fall, Let us stand firm, till freedom's fall.

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1855

AMERICAN TICKET

CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, of Franklin, FOR LEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
JAMES G. HARDY, of Warren, FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.
JAMES HARRIS, of Franklin, FOR TREASURER.
RICHARD C. WINTERSMITH, of Hardin, FOR REGISTER OF LAND OFFICE.
ANDREW MCKINLEY, of Louisville, FOR PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.
DAVID R. HAGGARD, of Cumberland, FOR AUDITOR.
THOMAS S. PAGE, of Franklin, FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
Rev. JOHN D. MATTHEWS, of Fayette, FOR CONGRESS.
HUMPHREY MARSHALL, of Henry, FOR CONGRESS.
JOSHUA TEVIS and A. C. BROWN, FOR CONGRESS.

WE are authorized to announce Mr. HENRY H. HANCOCK, a candidate for Representative in the next Legislature from Shelby county. *806
WE are authorized to announce HUMPHREY MARSHALL, a candidate for Representative in Congress from this district. *807
WE are authorized to announce THOMAS JONES, as a candidate for Representative from Shelby county in the next General Assembly of Kentucky. *808
WE are authorized to announce RICHARD C. WINTERSMITH, Esq., as a candidate for election to the office of Treasurer. *809
WE are authorized to announce THOMAS S. PAGE, present Auditor of Public Accounts, as a candidate for reelection. *810

SPECIAL NOTICES.
Read all the special notices.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Money Lost. See advertisement of John C. Johnston of money, &c., lost. We hope the finder will return it.

Administration Notice. See advertisement of John J. Thorpe, Administrator of Dr. S. C. Ross, deceased.

Trustee Election. See the Proclamation of the Trustees giving notice, that an Election on behalf of the Town of Shelbyville will be held on the first Saturday in August.

Frankfort Advertisement. We call the attention of readers of our paper to the fact that the election of those in the eastern section of this county, who deal in Frankfort, to the Card of John M. Todd. With Mr. T. we are acquainted, and we know that all who deal with him will be pleased well enough to give him their regular custom.

Traveling Facilities. By the Card of E. P. Johnson & Co., of Cincinnati, who purpose publishing a very interesting book of horoscopes—being no less than a record of all the events, disasters on the western waters, during the past forty years.—All our readers probably have been called upon to deplore the death of friends or relatives who have been destroyed on the Western rivers or lakes, since the introduction of steam to those waters. Such is the case in every year, and it is a sad and lamentable fact, that the publication of Lloyd & Co., must meet with an unprecedented sale.

Poor and Sterile.—Col. PRESTON, last week, told the people of the Harrisonville precinct that their land was poor and sterile and advised them to leave their homesteads and emigrate to the rich lands of Kansas, which he had voted to give to foreign criminals and paupers, along with the elective franchise.—Political intelligence is not all that Col. Preston appears to be deficient in. Certainly he missed a figure when he showed so much ignorance of Shelby soil, as to pronounce some of the best land in this "poor and sterile." He had better read the admirable report of that Prince of Auditors THOMAS S. PAGE. Probably in that, he will find that the lands of Shelby are not so very "poor and sterile" as his rich imagination conceives.

False Colors.—Mr. Preston proclaims from the stump, that he is an independent Whig candidate for Congress; and yet the anti-American papers of the district have his name in connection with the regularly nominated anti-American ticket! And we understand he has pledged himself to support, if elected, Gen. Pierce's administration! A beautiful independent Whig, truly.

Col. Preston's Efficiency.—The "Louisville Courier" speaks of Col. Preston's efficiency in Congress. On what occasion was it manifested? Really, we never heard or read of it. The people of this district would be enlightened by the information.

The Louisville Courier would rather trust the American cause in the hands of Col. Preston, than in those of Col. Marshall. There is where we differ. Preston has sworn undying hostility to Americanism—its objects and aims. Marshall is fully imbued with American sentiments, and has pledged his undying hostility to foreign influence, and the support of American interests and American institutions. Between the two, our choice is easily made.—Americanism and Marshall, now and all the time.

The Southern manifesto, upon which the Courier says Mr. Marshall separated from Mr. CLAY and signed, we imagine was gotten up by the great American statesman himself, and pledged the signers to vote and support no man for office except he was a Union man! On this manifesto HENRY CLAY's name stands at the head. Mr. Marshall's a few names below. A great way to separate from Mr. C. and his friends!

Volunteering.—In giving notice that there was to be a mass meeting of the American party in Frankfort, on the 16th inst., the Louisville "Courier" of the 12th says: "We suppose Mr. Crittenden is to be the volunteer" speaker on the occasion."

Now, we presume our readers all know that the allusion about "volunteering" refers to the fact that Mr. CRITTENDEN, as a lawyer, acceded to the request of Matt. Ward's father, and appeared in defence of BURLER's murderer; but declined to take the case tendered. Now, what did the Courier's "efficient" Mr. PRESTON do in the Ward case? Did he not voluntarily leave his seat in Congress and come to Kentucky, and before the Hardin county jury, volunteered his "efficient" evidence that Matt. Ward was a very peaceable, amiable, and gentle youth? And charged the people eight dollars a day for neglecting their business and testifying for Matt. Ward!

"Strange!—passing strange! there should such a difference be, between twiddle-dee and twiddle-dum!"

Louisville Market.—There has been no change in prices since our last issue, but in the article of flour and wheat: Flour was on Monday selling at \$6 per barrel; wheat at 75 to 80 cents per bushel.

The Baptist School.—The Female College of W. F. Hill, located in Shelbyville, Ky., having been purchased by the Trustees of the Kentucky Female College, we have been furnished with their prospectus, but too late for insertion in our paper of this week. It may be expected in our next. In future the Institution will be under the control of the Baptist Denomination.

NATIONAL FLAG.—We have received two copies of the "National Flag," published by our friends Col. SAM. PIKE and Son, at Bloomington, Illinois. Col. PIKE is a team and as he has attached "National" to the title of his paper, we hope he will vindicate its nationality by giving the Abolitionists and their aiders and abettors the Free-soilers, particular "jessie." We have hopes of seeing white slavery exterminated in the "peculiar institution" of the South" initiated there in its place.

Protestant Ministers.—It is there an outrage, perpetrated by the opponents of the American party, calculated more than another to disgust and offend decent men, and to alarm patriots, it is the ruthless attacks made by the anti-American press on Protestant Ministers, and Protestantism. The American party, conscious that this republic could not sustain itself for one moment unless civil and religious liberty, the very genius of protestantism, was maintained intact; has organized itself out of the best material of both the old parties, to protect this civil and religious liberty from a baneful foreign influence, and the insidious wiles of a church, that asserts temporal power, and would forever, if sufficiently potent, to exert every spark of religious liberty, guaranteed by the constitution, and consecrated by the blood of 1776. The American party seeks not to proscribe even a religion in itself repugnant to free institutions, but simply requires that the Papal Church, leaving on the effects of Washington and his countrymen in this government. This is all that the American party seeks to achieve, so far as the Catholic principle is concerned. Yet, for this avowal of a principle,—having the sanction of our Constitution and National, inspired by the declaration of Independence itself,—protestantism is abused, and vilified by every anti-American press—by every contemptible Sag Nicht demagogue that has a tongue to wag, however limited his amount of brain power.

Read the anti-American press, and blush for very shame for the recent sons of revolutionary sires!—What has it come to this, that the traditions of Plymouth rock, the heroic legends of the Huguenot Colonies, are to be repudiated? Shall those churches, and those forms of religion, which we drew our vitality as a people, be the soil and jar of foreign infidels and a spoliating Catholic hierarchy, assisted by the very descendants of those who, for Protestantism, and all its glorious freedoms, braved the inclement rigors of a northern wilderness, and the dangers of a savage foe in southern swamps? Where was the sleek priest, fattened on the spoils wrung from superstitious devotees, to support sacerdotal idleness, when the fierce ordeal "that tried men's souls," came to the infant colonies? No response can point them out in that period of revolutionary trials, either arising out of words of encouragement, or acts of sympathy, the patriots in that dread conflict. But contrast the humble and laborious ministers of Protestantism.—They were ever engaged in rousing the slumbering spirit of lagging congregations. No voice was more eloquent or more efficient in pressing on the revolution, than that of the protestant clergy. As chaplains, they accompanied the brave and hard-fought soldiers of the continental army, participating in their privations, cheering them on in their hours of sore destitution, and on the battle field administering the consolations of a pure religion to the dying. Their solicitude and patriotism did not stop there. Through every phase of the troubled close-out of which our glorious constitution emerged, ministers of faith, invoked the blessings of heaven on the efforts of Washington and his countrymen, to consolidate the thirteen States, into a stable Republic—urging moderation, and allaying, by appeals to duty, the angry passions of the day. One of the immortal signers of the Declaration of Independence, Dr. WITHERSPOON, was Presbyterian clergyman, and precipitated that august era in the world's history, by an ever memorable reply to a timid suggestion that we should not sign the Declaration. Said the venerable minister of God: "We are ripe, yes, rotten, ripe!" What has been their course since, up to the present moment? Sabbath after Sabbath, from the sacred desk of Protestant pulpits, ascend the invocations of these protestant ministers for blessings on the land, for national prosperity, and for the Union. Not to agitate their sect, or particular church, by political influences, or through government aid have been to their influence have the people appealed in many an eventful crisis in the history of this country, and never have Protestant clergymen failed in their duty to their country or their God. Never have they asked of this government, state or national, special legislation for their benefit.

What contrast does the intolerant hierarchy of Rome present to that "without a single revolution of Rome's prestige, unmet, and unknown, by influence or action in the pioneer struggles of our ancestors they have gathered hither to feast on the fatness of the land, laboring alone for their church, owing allegiance to a foreign prince. Never have we heard at their altars or amid the cumbersome ceremonial of their worship, a single petition ascend to heaven for this republic. For each that we ever witnessed in such a cathedral or chapel there might have been no such influence as American liberty. But, "bless their plumed souls," how ardently they say mass for and absolve princes, kings, and emperors, who foster their ecclesiastical interests, and "damn those that don't." Who are more constant beggars at the doors of legislative halls, state and national, for special legislation than this same Papal hierarchy? They oppose that the government should aid in the education of its children. Why? Because the State does not close to educate the precious youth of the land in the doctrines and theology of the Papal Church.—Since the times of the corrupt Borgias, when was a more arrogant attempt ever made to wrest the powers of State to the purposes of ecclesiastical domination? Yet, with such a contrast as this between the conduct of a protestant and catholic minister, foreign infidels, and a depraved anti-American press, assisted by such demagogues as BREWSTER L. CLAY, ceaselessly vilify, slander and vituperate protestant clergymen, and Protestantism itself. But the other day an anti-American paper asked: "What had Protestantism done for the world?" The man who would ask such a question is unfit for an American citizen. Yet such inquiries are continued, nay, sustained, by citizens of whom better things might have been expected. It is possible that Americans will so forget the traditions of their ancestral faith, will so completely ignore the memory of all that Protestantism has done for their country, will so turn the ingrate hand on the Protestant clergy of revolutionary days, expiring from their bosoms that gratitude which should bind with hooks of steel to the heart, the ambassadors of the glorious reformation. It cannot be.

We call on every Protestant in the land to respond as a personal offense, as treason to American liberty, the slanderous assaults of the anti-American press, and Sag Nicht demagogues, on Protestantism and its humble laboring ministers. Let no patriot supply the simple faith of our fathers with the mummeries of a foreign superstition, and the expense of a costly consummation!—the final period of our blood-bought Protestant institutions.

We have written with heat—perhaps too warmly on this subject. But it cannot be expected that we should tamely submit to the effusion of foul abuse, and the calumny on the religious professions, and the faithful ministers, poured out by the anti-American press, and its allies, the foreign infidels. Our ears are constantly offended by the jeer and taunt of small and big game hunters, at the expense of the Protestant clergy. The fine treble of their diminutive intellectual organs is in constant play on this theme, until our patience has become threshold.

Col. Preston and the Nebraska-Kansas Bill.—Owing to preventing circumstances, we had not leisure to refer last week to the discussion between the Congressional candidates, in this place, on Monday, the 9th instant. Nor do we intend to do so now, except on one or two points made by Col. Preston. This gentleman undertook to defend himself against "the general clamor through this Congressional district," which he found against him on his return from Congress, for the part he had acted on the Nebraska-Kansas bill. We confess ourselves among the number of the dissatisfied; and, to our mind, the Colonel's explanations of his vote and his conduct in the premises were not satisfactory. We believe his course wholly indefensible, and deserves the marked condemnation of the voters of this district, even upon his own showing. We will not pretend to follow Mr. Preston in his defense; for it was based upon the very hypothetical quibbling,—supposed and fancied facts; and a begging of the question in debate. Suffice it, that we object, as briefly as we can, some of the objections we still have to the conduct of Col. Preston in the matter:

With a degree of self-complacency hardly becoming a modest man, and with an air of self-importance not exactly suitable for a statesman, the Hon. WILLIAM PRESTON announced, that he was the prime mover and actor, on the part of the South, in accepting and supporting the bill which became a law! This was rather too much for our nerves!—after admitting that his constituents so generally clamored against him for his vote, to rise up in the very face of this clamor, and glory in his contumacy,—boast of his treachery to what they considered his duty, in bad taste, and highly unbecoming in a dignified representative.—It was a pointed reflection upon the judgment and intelligence of his constituents, who disapproved of his course. He might, at least, have assumed a deferential manner, and accorded to his constituents some little capacity to form an opinion upon the subject! We hardly think that Col. PRESTON was ever intended by DIVINE PROVIDENCE, to become a leader, in Congress, or anywhere else, where profound thought and accurate and general information are demanded. He may declaim as suits him about being unstatesman-like to cling to principles, rather than measures of expediency, under all circumstances. It savors too much of New England teachings, to make expediency the law. Did Col. PRESTON for a moment suppose that his constituents could regard the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise,—the league and covenant of many years standing, with any other than feelings of disapprobation? A compromise which involved the faith, honor, and peace of the South—which implied the willing surrender of important principles and measures on the part of the North and South for the sake of the final settlement of a deeply important question. Does he suppose for a moment, that the memory of CLAY and his noble compeers, who acted with him in the adoption of that important compromise, was so far effaced from the affections of the American people that their noble labors in that case could be disregarded and repudiated, and a protest entered against the purity and patriotism of the measure? Does he suppose that his constituents attach no importance to solemn vows—to public honor?—What can be relied upon, if not the positive and pledged faith of the Confederacy? Was not the Missouri Compromise a public declaration, in regard to all the territory now embraced by Nebraska and Kansas, agreed upon by the parties, that should settle forever the question of slavery?

But, Col. PRESTON seems to attach no importance to this breach of public faith, as the results of the measure are so glorious to the South! With an air of triumph he points to Kansas; tells of its recent elections; the character of its legislature; and the certainty of its becoming a slave State; etc.; etc! This is mere declamation,—not argument. Now, we judge it the veriest trick in politics, to attempt to foist upon the public approbation even of the South, the recent outrages in Kansas. If Col. P.'s moral principles are of such a type as to glory in these things, he is disqualified for the high position he seeks. All admit, even the Missourians themselves, that the recent elections in Kansas were no fair test of principles at issue, and conducted under exciting circumstances,—partaking more of the character of a mob than anything else.—Does Col. PRESTON approve these things?—Has he, by his conduct in Congress, abetted and encouraged these things? Has he been in correspondence with the absent senator ARCONSON, whose influence at home was so important that he must leave his seat in the United States Senate vacant, while his coadjutors in Congress would carry out the plans and measures which suited his purposes? Col. PRESTON may know more of these private arrangements and emoluments than his constituents! We bring no accusation against him, in this particular; but how fulsome and unmeasured are his eulogies of this Nebraska-Kansas measure, as one over-reaching the North! But does Col. PRESTON consider that by his influence, he has broken down the barrier and thrown open the whole of that vast territory embraced in the Missouri compromise to the hordes of foreigners and free-soilers? That compromise, while it stood unrepelled, secured to the South a large and desirable territory—with Texas and other portions of the great southwest, sufficient to satisfy the most rabid pro-slavery men in the Union. So nothing was gained to the South; but, we fear, everything lost, outside of Texas. For, we hold it a demonstrable proposition, that the Southern States cannot compete with the foreign population, and the free-soil population, in the settlement of a Territory, especially north of the line conceded by the Missouri compromise. We need not argue this proposition.—It is

evident to any reflecting mind, not warped by prejudice.

But Col. P. boasts of having expunged from the Nebraska-Kansas bill the Wilmot proviso. That is yet to be tried. He has opened again the agitating question of slavery, and thus invited the North to a meeting at the polls; and we all see how the action of Col. P., and his party in this matter, is working.—The Nebraska-Kansas law is made a test in all the elections, both State and national, in the northern States. The great sentiment, that slavery ought not to be discussed and acted upon in Congress, was by this act of Col. Preston utterly repudiated, and the doors thrown open to Southern men, to all the North to agitate and vote upon this vexed question; and the outcome of this will be, we fear, the utter defeat of the South; the revocation, or nullification of the Nebraska-Kansas law; and, worse than all, the utter loss of all the advantages secured to the South by the Missouri compromise. Col. PRESTON has actually, by his course in Congress, injured the South—in inviting the foreign hordes to take possession of our territories, without money and without price, and to exercise as aliens the right of suffrage; excited the North to desperation and frenzy;—betrayed the South, and reduced forever our influence in Congress. Col. PRESTON may be a declaimer; but certainly he is not a fair debater, nor a logical reasoner.

Political Intelligence.—Politics presents singular anomalies. Persons, that two years ago, would hardly concede to Col. PRESTON respectable abilities, now laud him to the fifth heaven. We learn that, even in one of the anti-American papers at Louisville—(both of which were so virulent in their opposition in 1852 and 1853, to Col. P.)—it is stated, that he got the better of Col. MARSHALL in the discussion here on the 9th instant! Now the idea, that WILLIAM PRESTON is the equal of HUMPHREY MARSHALL, on the score of intellect, is simply ridiculous. Each has been in Congress; both have enjoyed equal opportunities for distinction on that theatre; and let the record speak on that question: They did not stand even on the same level intellectually. It is a notorious fact, that Col. MARSHALL while at Washington was a leader; and more than a match for any of his compeers in debate. But who ever heard of Col. PRESTON in that connection? He possesses fair declamatory powers; is a pretty speaker, but "faint as beauty ever is," says nice things; quotes fluently from Swift; tells an anecdote tolerably well, and laughs at it with great glee; jumps all the hard places in an argument, by an anecdote or poetic quotation. But here, the schedule of oratorical merits closes. Col. PRESTON might find in almost every county in the State one or more, who could easily drub him out in the tough grapple of debate.

A most ludicrous instance of his inefficiency, when he seizes for a wrestle his opponent, occurred the other day at Hardinville: The handsome Colonel made an onslaught, terrific it was too, on Col. MARSHALL—accusing him of voting for the bill organizing the Territory of Oregon, and which contained the Wilmot proviso. There, says he, is the difference between my competitor and myself. He inserted in the Oregon bill what I cut out of the Nebraska-Kansas bill! Whereupon, some "old line Democrats," admirers of President Polk, most incontinently shouted applause.

But, alas! for Col. PRESTON's political intelligence, Mr. MARSHALL, in reply, informed the good citizens that he had not the honor of a seat in Congress at the time the Oregon bill passed, containing the Wilmot proviso!—That the Oregon bill which he voted for was the one "creating the office of surveyor general for the territory, and providing for its settlement." In that instance he successfully proposed to amend the bill so as to give some portion of the Territory to American citizens, instead of squandering it on foreign felons and paupers. MARSHALL suggested to his opponent, with unimpaired bonhomie, a more extensive course of reading; that it was not becoming in one of his pretensions to be involved in such egregious blunders. Then, turning to those truculent partisans who never knew aught, in a political canvass, save the party Shibboleth, he, with the coolest sarcasm, informed them that the measure just denounced by Col. Preston was the pet project of JAMES K. POLK, their pet President! and to whom they had so often shouted hosannas!—How could they approve the remarks of his honorable competitor? reflecting so severely on an administration, and a legislation, which they once so excessively admired! And when MARSHALL, with a provoking humor, asked them "whose tail was in the trap?" there perhaps never was an occasion when men felt so very small! "Oh! carry me back!"

It is not true.—There are rumors that a number of persons had withdrawn from the American Council at Mt. Eden. The following note from that place, puts the quietus upon the rumors:
Mt. Eden, Ky., July 10, 1855.
MR. MIDDLETON:
Dear Sir: I understand that there is a report in circulation, not only in various parts of this county, but in Shelby, that about forty, or upwards, have left the American party at this place. I assure you, there is not a word of truth in such report. Not a single member has left the party in this district up to this time; nor do I know of any dissatisfaction in the party here, although we are very numerous. On the contrary, we are growing stronger and stronger every day. I have seen, within the last week, ten old line Democrats introduced to "Sam," and they seemed very much pleased with the young gentleman; and will stand by him in the time of need. Every thing "right side up" in Spencer;—he assured that, and so your duty in old Shelby, and on the first Monday in August there will not be a grease spot left of the Sag Nichts. This county will elect the American candidates by the largest majority ever given in it.
Yours, &c.
ONE THAT KNOWS A LITTLE ABOUT IT.

Precept and Practice.—Col. PRESTON voted against the Clayton amendment to the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which restricted the right of suffrage to citizens of the United States. By doing so he gave the right to every foreigner who could get into the territory prior to the election—although he had not been one month from the jail, or almshouse of Europe, to vote for all the territorial officers—law-makers and all!

Well, what is the effect of such vote? Why, as according to GIDDINGS, GREELY, CHASE, and the other Abolitionists, the foreigners are with them, in opposition to the institution of the South, the consequence is, that notwithstanding the hope is held out to the South of a chance to permit the people of the territories to establish negro slavery if they desire it, yet that chance is taken from them by the influx of foreigners who are sent there by Abolitionists, and permitted to vote by Col. PRESTON's vote in Congress! Is this not holding the word of promise to the ear, and breaking it to the sense? Who will endorse Col. PRESTON's vote, thus to give the Abolitionists and foreigners every opportunity to exclude the South from its share of the public domain? He that does, endorses an abolition triumph.

Religious Proscription.—After all that has been said upon the subject of religious proscription by the American party, it is truly surprising that intelligent and honest men in the community still profess to believe this slander. They seem either incapable or indisposed to draw the distinction between religious doctrines, worship and rights held by the Papal Church, and its political claims and connections. Every true-hearted American would rise up in opposition to religious persecution or proscription, against any sect or denomination—considered as a religious body, confined to its proper sphere. But, it is a doctrine, and the practice, of the papal hierarchy to exercise supreme control over the State, as well as over the Church. At this very time, the Pope of Rome is interfering with the political affairs of Piedmont, New Granada, Spain, and other States, where papal influence prevails. Look at Spain, now burdened with an enormous debt of some thousands of millions, and distracted with internal and external difficulties, threatened with excommunication and the ban of the Papal Church, if she dare to dispose of the enormous amount of Church property held in Spanish domains, for the relief of the people. See, too, the course pursued by the Pope toward Sardinia: her people were taxed for the support of the drones and idlers in the Papal monasteries until they actually groaned beneath the burthen. To relieve her citizens, the Sardinian government determined to dispose of the property held by the bishops, for the support of these monasteries; and forthwith the Church of Rome—the "mother of harlots"—threatens war and rapine! But, thank God, the noble legislature of that land has determined to stand by their own policy, in despite of papal threats and Pope's curses! We wait to see what course this "vicegerent of Christ" will adopt.

As Col. PRESTON (inaptly we thought) quoted, Christ said: "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's."—But he also said: "My kingdom is not of this world."—Let the dead bury their dead." It is the temporal power of the Pope and his subjects, which has excited the just indignation of Americans. The priests threaten the ignorant to withhold baptism, marriage, mass, burial, and every blessing—to leave their poor souls in purgatory forever, if they do not cast their votes as they (the priests) may direct; and the whole history of the papal hierarchy is a warning to Americans to withstand and repel the interference of papists, as such, in the political questions of the country. No American whatever has the slightest idea of interfering with the religious character of the Papal Church: it is its political characteristics against which we have sworn eternal hostility.

Cedar Ware.
I HAVE just received a large and well assorted lot of superior CEDAR WARE, consisting of buckets, pails, tubs, keels, churns, &c. The attention of the community is respectfully invited to this stock.
JOSEPH HALL.
July 4, 1855.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
THE LATE RESIDENCE of J. Simpson, West on TUCKER HILLS. The building with well furnished, and situated about one mile west from Shelbyville. Apply
JOHN ROBINSON,
JOHN W. STONE,
Etc., etc.
May 16, 1855.

E. P. JOHNSON & CO'S
SHELBY AND LOUISVILLE ACCOMMODATION LINE OF PASSENGER COACHES
will leave Shelbyville every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 o'clock a. m., returning leave Louisville every Monday, Wednesday, Friday, at 6 o'clock, p. m. We have carriages and attentive drivers, good coaches and horses, and will call for or deliver passengers, or packages, in any part of the country. Offices.—In Shelbyville, at Armstrong's Redding House; Louisville, at Galt House.
E. P. JOHNSON & CO.
July 14, 1855.

LUMBER, FLOORING, &c.
WE have now on hand a full and complete assortment of all kinds of Pine Boards and Shingles. Also, a large stock of Poplar, Joint Nailing and Boards, which we are selling low for cash or good paper. Orders from the country will always be promptly attended to.
CARROLL SMITH & CO.,
cor. Main and Clay sts., Louisville, Ky.
June 20, 1855.

100,000 COPIES!
STEAMBOAT DISASTERS on the Western Water and Steamboat Directory, which will be issued in October next, will contain a full and complete list of all the steamboats now running on the Western and Southern waters, with the names of the captains and owners, the length, model, speed, and tonnage of each boat, where and by whom built, the names of the boats, with the trade style, &c. The Directory will contain a complete list of all the steamboats now running on the Western and Southern waters, since the application of steam, also, a sketch of the first boat built for the Ohio river, with the name of the builder, commander and owner.

The River Directory will contain a list and description of all the Steamboat Disasters that have occurred on the Western and Southern waters, beautifully illustrated, with a list of all those who have perished by their burning, sinking, and exploding on the Western and Southern waters. The Directory will contain also, a sketch of the first boat built for the Ohio river, with the name of the builder, commander and owner.

DR. HOOPLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.
Dr. Hoopland's German Bitters, prepared and sold by Dr. C. M. Jackson, at the German Medical Store, 120 Arch Street, daily increase in their well deserved celebrity for a cure of all diseases arising from derangement of the liver. These Bitters have, indeed, proved a blessing to the afflicted, who show their gratitude by the most flattering testimonials. This medicine has established for itself a name as competitor, however worthy their schemes, or seductive their promises, cannot reach. It gained the public confidence by the immense benefits that have been derived from it, and will ever maintain its position.
DR. ELLINGWOOD & CO., Agents.
May 30, 1855.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.
Syphilis, Scrofula and Disordered Blood.—For these terrible diseases, Carter's Spanish Mixture is the only specific.
The proprietors have in their possession over one hundred certificates of the most extraordinary cures effected by it.
We refer to the certificate of Richard Adams, late High Sheriff of Richmond, Va., Edward Burton, Commissioner of the Revenue for Richmond; Gen. Welch of the Mammoth Mines; Dr. Hamilton, of Washington City; Mr. Wm. A. Matthews, and Dr. B. Luck of Richmond, Va.; Mr. F. Boyden, Exchange Hotel, Va.; and a host of others, who have seen cases of the worst description cured by Carter's Spanish Mixture. They all certify that it is the greatest purifier of the blood known.
J. L. ELLINGWOOD & CO., Agents.
June 6, 1855.

GOVERNOR METCALFE ON THE STUMP.
Our Cincinnati correspondent informs us that old Stone Hammer made one of his eloquent speeches in that place last Monday. His whole heart is enlisted in the American cause.

Quite Independent.—Col. PRESTON has declared his intention to vote for B. L. CLAY, and all the anti-American candidates; and yet he claims to be a Whig!—a straightforward independent Whig! But, we do not wonder at this voting for Clay for when in the Constitutional Convention, he and Clarke opposed Mr. CLAY's compromise measures! They were both opposed to them, because Mr. CLAY brought them forward. And yet, when on the stump they refer to them as the "salvation of the South!"

Public Meetings.
The Candidates for the Legislature will address the people of Shelby county at the following times and places.
Wednesday July 18, Fox Run Meeting House;
Thursday, July 19, Chestnut Grove;
Friday, July 20, Duport;
Saturday, July 21, Henderson's;
Monday, July 23, Simpsonville;
Tuesday, July 24, Buck Creek;
Wednesday, July 25, A. Campbell's;
Thursday, July 26, Salem;
Friday, July 27, Rockbridge;
Saturday July 28, Parker's school house;
Monday, July 30, Jephtha Church;
Tuesday, July 31, Ash Grove;
Wednesday, Aug. 1, Graham's School;
Thursday, Aug. 2, Hardinville;
Speaking commence at two o'clock, p. m.

THOMASSON COUNCIL,
No. 159, of the AMERICAN ORDER, meets every THURSDAY NIGHT, in the COURT HOUSE, by order of
HENRI F. MIDDLETON, President.

MARRIED.
On the 25th ultimo, by Elders, W. Daniel, Col. THOMAS B. POSEY, of New Castle, and Mrs. LYDIA SLAUGHTER, of this county.

On the 14th ult., by the same Mr. FELIX H. HALE and Miss MARY E. WILSON—both of this county.

On the 15th inst., by Rev. G. W. Brush, at the residence of Mr. J. Breckinridge, Mr. WALLACE ESTILL and Miss FRANCES M. SCOTT—all of this county.

DIED.
On the 26th ult., HENRY, infant son of Evan and Sarah Henton, aged 7 years and six months.

On the 10th ult., of apoplexy, JORDAN HARRIS, aged 53 years. The deceased was a consistent member of the Baptist church, for 12 years, and a sincere christian, a kind husband, and an indulgent parent.

On the 10th inst., of cholera, J. CARLE JOHNSTON, aged 35 years.

NOTICE.
LETTERS of Administration of the estate of Dr. SAMUEL C. ROSS, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned.
All persons indebted to said estate are respectfully requested to come forward and pay up immediately, and those having claims against the same, are requested to present the same to the undersigned, THOS. T. THROOP, Adm'r.
July 18, 1855.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
THE LATE RESIDENCE of J. Simpson, West on TUCKER HILLS. The building with well furnished, and situated about one mile west from Shelbyville. Apply
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J. L. ELLINGWOOD & CO., Agents.
June 6, 1855.

FURNITURE.
MATTRESS AND BEDDING STORE.—I take this method of informing the citizens of Shelbyville and vicinity that I have opened a store of household and now have on hand a good stock as follows:
Bedsteads, from the finest to the cheapest;
Bureaus, of various styles and prices;
Dining and centre Tables; Tea Sets;
Sofas and Sofa Chairs;
Rocks, &c. Also, every variety of Mattresses, from the best spring to the commonest cheap, public, to receive a liberal patronage.
Any article desired will be ordered.
CHAS. DRAKE,
Agent for J. A. Dickinson, Louisville.
June 18, 1855.

CATTLE FOR SALE.
40 HEAD OF TWO YEAR OLD CATTLE.
In complete order, for sale.
For further particulars, apply to the advertiser, at his farm one mile from Hotels' Dapen, on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, or to Mr. JACOB HITE, Middlebrook, Ky.
*ALSO: Ten Head of Yearling Mares; a first rate lot.
May 30, 1855.

MEAT! MEAT!
AT my private Market House, on the southeast corner of the Public Square, I have a large stock of fresh meat, and every variety of poultry, that in order to carry on business properly, I have been compelled to add to the stock. I have to pay the farmers cash, and must sell the meat for cash.
I return my thanks to the people for their custom heretofore, and hope to merit the continuance of a fair share of it in future. Every effort to accommodate, CHAS. E. BLUMER,
May 23, 1855.

TURNPIKE NOTICE!
THE Stockholders in the Shelbyville and Mount Eden Turnpike Company are hereby notified, that the SECOND ANNUAL MEETING of the said company, for the purpose of electing a new board of directors, and also a committee to raise the balance of the subscription, will be held at the residence of Rev. A. B. NIGHT, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, a. m. R. D. WATERS, President.
May 23, 1855.

A NEW SUPPLY!
THE undersigned would respectfully call attention to a new and complete stock of FASHIONABLE HATS AND CAPS! Of the latest styles, and which will sell at prices which cannot fail of being acceptable.
HAMILTON BRAZIER
Shelbyville, Ky., Sept 10, 1854.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of John C. Bryant, dec'd., are hereby notified to pay the same, otherwise the payment will be covered by law. Creditors of the estate are requested to present their claims for payment. The undersigned is authorized to make a settlement of the estate at the earliest period.
HARVEY T. NEWLAND,
May 16, 1855.

WILCOX,

